

Mr. GRONNA. Will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. SMOOT. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. GRONNA. I ask that this item be passed over until Monday. I should like to go into it. I do not care to delay the Senate, but I would prefer to have it passed over until Monday.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. According to the arrangement under which we are proceeding that reservation was made in favor of any Senator who desired a paragraph to be laid aside for further consideration.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will ask the Senator from North Dakota to let action be taken on it now, with the understanding that we can go back to it if he so desires on Monday.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, Mr. President, with that understanding, I move, in line 7, page 18, in paragraph 71, after the word "ounce," to strike out "vanilla beans, 30 cents per pound; tonka beans, 25 cents per pound."

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. That can be considered as the pending amendment.

Mr. SIMMONS. Does the Senator desire a vote on that amendment now?

Mr. SMOOT. I have made a motion for that purpose.

Mr. BURTON. I desire to be heard briefly on that, Mr. President.

Mr. SMOOT. Then, I am perfectly willing to have it passed over.

Mr. GALLINGER. There was a little private understanding that we should adjourn a little earlier to-day, and I think the amendment had better go over.

Mr. SIMMONS. That is entirely satisfactory, although I am somewhat anxious to finish this schedule.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I renew my motion that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 26, 1913.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

John William Davis, of West Virginia, to be Solicitor General, vice William Marshall Bullitt, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

B. A. Enloe, jr., of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma, vice Samuel G. Victor, whose term has expired.

POSTMASTER.

GEORGIA.

Teressa G. Williams to be postmaster at Greenville, Ga., in place of Pearl Williams, deceased.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 26, 1913.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Jefferson K. Quillin, Clayton.

FLORIDA.

William E. McEwen, Wauchula.

HAWAII.

John M. Bright, Lahaina.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Frank P. Hobbs, Wolfeboro.

James H. Willey, Milton.

NEW YORK.

Robert S. Ames, Lake Placid.

Richard L. Earl, Honeoye Falls.

Alpheus D. Jessup, Florida.

Nellie E. Lempfert, Stony Brook.

Charles Miller, Baldwin.

Robert W. Parrish, Brown Station.

James L. Reeve, Mattituck.

Frederick H. Smith, Milton.

Hugh Smiley, Mohonk Lake.

Stephen R. Williams, Kenmore.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John F. McGowan, Hartford.

Alfred E. Paine, Doland.

WEST VIRGINIA.

C. B. Riggle, Middlebourne.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, July 26, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father in heaven, fill us with grace divine, that, with clear vision, a willing heart, and inflexible will, we may as individuals, and therefore as a people, keep step with the onward march of progress toward the ideal civilization, when laws shall be few and cheerfully obeyed and each man concerned lest he cheat his neighbor, bear false witness against him, or put a stumblingblock in his way; when distrust shall give place to confidence, selfishness be drowned in generosity, hate consumed in the fire of love, contentions be lost in the music of concord, and each vie with each in living the golden rule that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. In the Christ spirit. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to withhold his point of order until I can make a request for unanimous consent.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Tennessee for the purpose of making a request for unanimous consent?

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I must treat everyone alike.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-two Members present; not a quorum.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, July 28, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII,

Mr. MANN introduced a bill (H. R. 7134) authorizing the Department of Commerce to make original investigation and research concerning forms and processes of manufacture, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSS of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7135) granting an increase of pension to Gideon Mason; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) for the relief of Mrs. Harvey Sayre; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Petition of the South Dakota Bankers' Association, Watertown, S. Dak., favoring the passage of a 1-cent letter-postage rate; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, favoring the passage of House bill 103, regulating locomotive headlights; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALLIN: Petition of the president of the United States Life Insurance Co., of New York, protesting against the passage of legislation exempting life insurance companies from the income-tax bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

MONDAY, July 28, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D.
The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last was read and approved.

SENATOR FROM GEORGIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a certificate from the governor of Georgia certifying the election of Hon. AUGUSTUS O. BACON as a Senator from the State of Georgia, which was read and ordered to be filed, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Atlanta, July 25, 1913.

To the President of the Senate of the United States:

This is to certify that at an election held pursuant to law in the State of Georgia on the 15th day of July, 1913, by the electors in said State having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature, AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON was by said electors duly chosen a Senator from said State in the Senate of the Congress of the United States for and during the remainder of the term of six years beginning on the 4th day of March, 1913, and ending on the 3d day of March, 1919, the returns from said election having been canvassed by the general assembly of said State and the result certified to this department on this date.

In witness whereof his excellency, the governor, and the great seal of the State of Georgia hereto affixed at the capitol in Atlanta this the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1913.

JOHN M. SLATON, Governor.

By the Governor:

PHILIP COOK, Secretary of State.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, for over 20 years past the advocates of popular government have been pressing forward toward a change of our plan of electing United States Senators. During the present year a sufficient number of States had ratified the right of the people to elect their Senators, and the proclamation was issued announcing an amendment to the Constitution to this end. On July 15 the first election was held under the new amendment, and in the State of Georgia the people for the first time selected a United States Senator at the ballot box.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of the Senate the fact that, without opposition, the senior Senator from Georgia received all the votes cast at this election, that his credentials are here and have been read, and that he is present. I ask that an opportunity be given that he may qualify as elected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator elect will present himself at the Vice President's desk for that purpose.

Mr. BACON was escorted to the Vice President's desk by Mr. SMITH of Georgia; and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

CALLING OF THE ROLL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Asbust	Fall	Martine, N. J.	Smith, S. C.
Bacon	Fletcher	Myers	Smoot
Bankhead	Gallinger	Nelson	Sterling
Borah	Gronna	Norris	Stone
Bradley	Hollis	O'Gorman	Sutherland
Brady	James	Overman	Swanson
Brandeggee	Johnson, Me.	Page	Thomas
Bristow	Johnston, Ala.	Perkins	Thompson
Bryan	Jones	Pittman	Thornton
Cañon	Kenyon	Reed	Tillman
Chamberlain	Kern	Robinson	Townsend
Chilton	La Follette	Saulsbury	Vardaman
Clapp	Lane	Sheppard	Walsh
Clark, Wyo.	Lea	Sherman	Warren
Clarke, Ark.	Lewis	Shields	Weeks
Crawford	Lodge	Simmons	Williams
Cummins	McLean	Smith, Ga.	Works
Dillingham	Martin, Va.	Smith, Mich.	

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-one Senators have answered to the roll call. There is a quorum present. The presentation of petitions and memorials is in order.

PETITION.

Mr. TOWNSEND presented a petition of sundry citizens of Ingham County, Mich., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women, which was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. SMOOT:

A bill (S. 2836) to provide a penalty for retention or misuse of confidential records by former Government employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 2837) granting a pension to Matilda Robertson (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McLEAN:

A bill (S. 2838) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Putnam (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2839) granting an increase of pension to Theodore C. Bates (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POMERENE:

A bill (S. 2840) for the relief of Edgar R. Kellogg; and

A bill (S. 2841) for the relief of the estate of Francis E. Lacey; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHIELDS:

A bill (S. 2842) to reimburse Jetta Lee, late postmaster at Newport, Tenn., for key funds stolen from post office (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Claims.

THE MODERN BY-PRODUCT COKE OVEN (S. DOC. NO. 145).

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a public document a pamphlet I hold in my hand, by C. A. Meissner, chairman coke committee, United States Steel Corporation. I will say by way of information to the Senate that it is a treatise by an eminent author on the conservation of the mineral resources of the United States. I have examined it carefully, and I think it contains more valuable information which will lead to greater economy in the production of coke, iron, and steel, if the suggestions are carried out, than any other document printed. The paper contains illustrations which I ask may be printed in connection therewith.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the paper with illustrations will be printed as a public document.

THE TARIFF.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3321, the unfinished business.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3321) to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. THORNTON. I desire to announce that at the close of the routine business on next Thursday I shall expect to address the Senate on the pending tariff bill with particular reference to the sugar schedule.

Mr. GRONNA. I wish to announce that at the conclusion of the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON] I shall wish to make some observations on the tariff bill, and especially on the agricultural schedule.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Mr. President, before the pending tariff bill can be intelligently discussed it is necessary to understand the circumstances and conditions under which it was conceived and brought forth. It may not be without profit to review briefly the events of the last four or five years, which have culminated in the legislation of this Congress.

I shall not enter upon a detailed discussion of the bill now before us, for all know how useless that would be, inasmuch as it is already clearly known that a sufficient number of Democratic Senators are bound to vote for the administration's measure, either upon its first passage through the Senate or after conference, as it will be after the final vote is had. Furthermore, it is better for the country to have this question settled without further delay. Already weary months have been spent by the majority in shaping a bill, the fundamentals of which had been established by Executive order in advance, and I trust no one will unduly postpone the time when the now inevitable fiscal policy, promulgated by men more foreign in their sympathies than American, shall begin its operation. I shall delay the vote but a short time.

It is said that the Payne tariff bill caused the pending measure. To a certain extent that is true; but it was not because the Payne bill was intrinsically a bad bill that a political upheaval occurred, but rather it was partially because politicians said it was a bad bill and a betrayal of Republican pledges. I am clear in my own mind, however, that the act of 1909 was the convenient means which accomplished Republican defeat and gave the Democratic Party its opportunity.

Industrial, moral, and intellectual progress was never so great as under the unhampered operation of the Payne tariff law. It closed no factory. It denied to none an opportunity to work at the greatest wage ever paid in any land at any time. It filled our Treasury to overflowing and supplied the money for the most extensive internal improvements ever undertaken in our national life. Under it the prosperity of every producing and creating class of our citizens has been increased. Under it our markets abroad have been extended. Under it